

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HAD A SILVERY SOUND

Opponents of the White Metal Hardly in It at the Caucus.

ALL THE PEOPLE WANT IT

Representatives From the East, West, North and South in Favor of Free Coinage—Work of the Antis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The net result of the democratic caucus to-night, called by Harter and other anti-silver men, seems to be that the silver question is about where it was before the caucus. The free silver men are evidently in the majority but the minority is unwilling to be bound by caucus action. A resolution submitted to the caucus by antis declared in favor of the continued use of gold and silver as money, and unalterable opposition to any legislation which will drive either metal out of general circulation. Further, that in justice to the democratic party and with due consideration for general business, industrial and financial interests of the nation, it is deemed the duty of the democratic members to defer definite action on the subject of free coinage until the question of its wisdom and justice is distinctly made in the election of 1892. Although the democratic senators were invited to attend the conference, Butler of South Carolina was the only one who came. The proceedings were opened with a speech by Harter. In accordance with the programme, the free silver men then put the question to the antis whether or not they would agree to be bound by caucus proceedings. After some discussion it was agreed that the conference was free to vote the way they choose. Bland offered a resolution instructing the committee on rules to bring in a special order fixing March 25 as the date that the silver bill be taken up. Warner of New York raised a point of order, but was overruled. Bland, Bryan, Fowler and Hooker spoke in favor of the resolution. Williams of Massachusetts opposed it, predicting disaster to the democrats in the East. Fowler of New Jersey, in advocating the resolution, said the assertion that New Jersey could not be carried on a free silver platform was untrue. New Jersey is a democratic state regardless of the silver question.

Herbert of Alabama urged delay and thought the interests of the party would be served by not passing the bill now.

Pierce of Tennessee maintained that free coinage was strong with the people and would gain party votes. West Virginia, North Carolina and Virginia were close states, in which the party stand a chance of losing the presidential election if the people's demand for free coinage are not met.

Wilcox of Connecticut, Lynch of Wisconsin, English of New Jersey and McKinney of New Hampshire spoke against the Bland resolution. The debate grew tiresome, and Oates of Alabama said he had assurances that the committee on rules would, if the Bland resolution was not adopted, bring in a rule making the Bland bill a special order. He saw no advantage in a row among the democrats. The caucus finally adjourned, and this leaves the matter with the rules committee to decide whether or not a special order shall be brought in.

CARTER IS SHY.

Mr. De Lamar of Idaho Gives a Dinner in Honor of Prince Russell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Carter very modestly waives off the report that he is to be secretary of the interior, and Noble does not flatly deny that he is to resign. It is again positively asserted by a republican who ought to know that Noble will resign and that Carter will get his place, although it is not yet certain that Noble will go to France.

"Prince" Russell has, for some time, been introducing to the society of the capital a gentleman from Idaho named De Lamar, who is understood to have sold a rich mine for a pot of money, and to be desirous of getting into the "swim" in this city, where he intends to reside. To-night, as a return for all the tips Russell has given him, De Lamar gave Harrison a costly and elegant dinner at the Arlington, at which all the people who move in society and have Russell's favor were present. Sanders, Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and other Montana people were at the reception which followed.

The postoffice department has been busy with Montana star routes. It is provided that on the route from Mammoth Hot Springs to Cook from May 1 to Oct. 31 the mail shall leave Mammoth Hot Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m. and arrive at Cook next day by 1 p. m.; leave Cook Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m. and arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs next day by 7 p. m. From Nov. 1 to April 30 the mails are to leave Mammoth Hot Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m. and arrive at Cook next day by 1 p. m.; leave Cook Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a. m. and arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs next day by 3 p. m. On the route from Radersburg to Toston the mail will leave Radersburg daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m. and arrive at Toston by 12 m.; leave Toston daily, except Sunday, at 3 p. m. and arrive at Radersburg by 6 p. m. From Chico to Fridley the mail is to leave Chico Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:35 p. m. and arrive at Fridley by 2:30 p. m.; leave Fridley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. and arrive at Chico by 12:35 p. m.

WANAMAKER SCORED.

Misdeeds of Prominent Republicans Talked About in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The house of representatives was in the throes of a political feeling for five hours to-day, and partisan feeling reached fever heat when Representative Jayson Brown of Indiana denounced Quay, Wanamaker and Dudley for their efforts in carrying the election of 1888 for the present occupant of the white house. The Craig-Stewart contested election case was under discussion and the debate soon took a political range. The majority of the committee found in favor

of contestant Craig (democratic). Brown led the debate in favor of Craig and soon turned his attention to the indictment of republican politicians. He dwelt at length on "blocks of five," the contributions of money from "the good and bad of the republican party," his remarks being frequently punctuated with great applause and laughter on the democratic side.

Brown arraigned Judge Woods for violation of the oath of his high office in interposing to save prominent republicans from indictment and degradation. "Yet," concluded Brown, "the president of the United States, whose election resulted from this criminal scheme, has now invited Judge Woods to step higher up into the temple of judicial glory, even if his presence there diminishes its splendor and casts the mantle of shame on its honor." [Prolonged applause on democratic side.]

Johnston of Indiana, the leading speaker for the contestee, said he would not descend to a petty discussion, although the temptation was very inviting. Dudley always denied the charge which has been repeated to-day, but certain persons seemed to think it only necessary to reiterate the charge to make it true. The warfare made upon Judge Woods was not for reasons alleged, but because he was instrumental in convicting and sending to the penitentiary a noted ballot box stuffer of Indianapolis, Sim Cox. [Applause on the republican side.] The gentleman who has been most active in pressing the charges against Judge Woods in the United States senate has, when at home, privately admitted he regretted that party necessity compelled him to take the stand he assumed in opposing the confirmation. After further discussion the house adjourned without action.

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

Parts of the McKinley Bill Criticized in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the absence of Vice President Morton to-day, the senate was presided over by Manderson. The report on rainfall experiments called for by Sherman's resolution yesterday, was presented and referred to the committee on agriculture.

A resolution giving Claggett, contestant for Dubois' seat, the right to occupy a seat in the senate during the discussion and to speak as to the merits of his right, was argued, with an amendment limiting Claggett's time for speaking to two hours. Hale's resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for copies of the reciprocity agreements under the last tariff act was then taken up, and Vest moved the following amendment:

"And that the secretary of state also inform the senate whether any steps have been taken by our authorities to negotiate a reciprocal commercial treaty with Mexico, and if so, what has been done and with what results;" also that the secretary inform the senate if negotiations have been inaugurated for the purposes aforesaid and been successful, or what has been the cause of failure.

Vest addressed the senate in reply to Hale's speech on the resolution. He agreed that the discussion of the question would become the leading issue in the approaching national canvass. The democratic party has been represented by Hale as being opposed to the policy of reciprocity. Vest denied the assertion and declared that the democratic party was only opposed to sham reciprocity. The argument with Brazil did not benefit the American farmer. No act of congress could change the inexorable law of supply and demand, which prevented an agricultural people from purchasing agricultural products. The market for American agricultural products was in Great Britain, not in South America. Why stop with South America and sugar? Why exclude shoddy and clothing? Genuine reciprocity was free trade. Hale said while the democratic party wanted and believed in was the Simon-pure free trade. Hale read a newspaper paragraph showing the increased imports into Cuba of American flour since reciprocity arrangement went into effect, and said the flour of Spain has been driven out of that market.

Reciprocity, said Hale, has been made the republican policy; it would go before the American people in the next campaign, and there is not a miner, laborer, farmer or shipper who is not interested in its success. Vest replied that the fundamental doctrine of the democratic party was freer trade and a larger intercourse with the whole world. The increase of the import of American flour into Cuba has proved that the democratic party was right, and that when duties were put down, exports increased. Republicans in inserting a reciprocity section in the McKinley bill had attempted to get out of its difficulty by stealing a portion of the democratic doctrine.

The tariff discussion closed without action on the resolution or amendment, but with the intimation that several other senators would take part in the discussion. The Idaho election case was taken up and after an argument by Vance in favor of Claggett, the senate adjourned.

They Want a Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Charles Gibson, president of the Yellowstone Park association, was before the senate committee on territories to-day and made some statements in favor of the bill introduced in the senate to incorporate the Yellowstone Park company.

To Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The president has arranged to leave Washington tomorrow morning for a week's visit to Virginia Beach, Va. He makes the trip solely for rest.

All Hall the Stars and Stripes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The house judiciary committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill prohibiting the desecration of the national flag.

On Its Last Legs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The Southwestern Railway and Steamship association would seem to be in a bad way. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas has served notice to-day it would pay no more toward the support of the association while Falthorne is chairman. The Mallory & Cromwell steamer lines were not represented at the meeting and ignored inquiries by telegraph as to their intentions.

THIRD PARTY MATTERS.

Omaha the Place for the Holding of the National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The joint committee in whose charge the matter of selecting the place for holding a national convention was placed by the industrial conference, after an all-day session, selected Omaha as the place, and July 4th as the date. A formal call was issued. It repeats the platform adopted yesterday and urges all citizens who support the demands to meet the last Saturday in March in their respective towns and villages, hold public meetings, ratify the demands and take steps to organize, preparatory to electing delegates to the national convention. It calls upon all duly qualified voters of the United States in favor of these principles, to send delegates to the national convention. The basis of representation is four delegates from each congressional district, and eight delegates from each state at large, making a total number of 1,776. The address in conclusion says: "We call upon all citizens of the United States to help us make our principles triumphant. We believe that if voters neglect their duty this year, it may be possible in any future canvass to protect the rights of the people and save the free institutions of our country. In the name of the rights of the people, the homes of the land and the welfare of all future generations, we call upon all honest men to come to our support in this great contest."

MADE A COMPROMISE.

Timber Cutting Cases Tried in a California Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—In the United States circuit court, J. N. Oates of Santa Rosa, special counsel for the government in the suit against the Sierra Lumber company, asked that the case be dismissed, stating he had received instructions from the attorney general at Washington to compromise the suits. Judge Hawley accordingly ordered an order of dismissal entered. About 18 months ago the government brought suit in the circuit court to recover \$2,217,000 from the Sierra Lumber company of San Francisco for timber cut off government lands in Lohama and Butte counties from October, 1878, to October, 1890. The jury awarded the government damage to the extent of \$419,000, and \$3,000 the costs of the suit. When the verdict was given, Judge Sawyer said the damages were excessive and that unless the government would agree to accept a compromise, he would set aside the verdict. A compromise was effected to-day, by the government accepting, it is stated, \$15,000.

BARILLAS' SCHEME.

He Refuses to Turn Over His Office to Lienfesta.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The steamer City of New York arrived to-day from Panama and Central American ports. When she was at San Jose de Guatemala the election was just over, and according to the passengers Lienfesta was elected president by popular vote, but Barillas declined to hand over the government on the ground that the country was very much disturbed, and it would be impolitic to make a change just then. The passengers assert that Barillas only wanted time to find out the sentiment of the army. If the troops side with him he will refuse to resign.

The steamer brings word that work on the Nicaraguan canal is not progressing very rapidly, although the men are constantly surveying and laying out the line. Others are engaged in building houses for the laborers expected next spring.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Yesterday's Doings at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—A number of resolutions were introduced at to-day's session of the trans-Mississippi commercial congress. Among them were the following: Asking for cheaper telegraphic rates throughout the union, said rates to be fixed by congress, and also favoring a postal telegraph system; favoring the freedom of commercial transactions from onerous taxation; advocating uniform bills of lading free of all evasions of carriers; common law liabilities; to allow foreign capitalists to invest in mining property, and to remove the present limitation on the amount of land to be held by irrigation companies. General Gibson then delivered an address on Mississippi river improvement and levees.

TROUBLE WITH CHINESE.

A California Grand Jury After Members of the Knights of Labor.

UKIAH, Cal., Feb. 25.—The difficulty between the Knights of Labor and the Hill company at Fort Bragg some two weeks ago, which caused a number of Knights of Labor to evict 40 Chinamen from the town, has been under consideration of the grand jury appointed by Judge McCavey. A large number of witnesses were examined and the grand jury brought in 28 indictments of parties being charged with rioting. It has created considerable excitement, as a number of prominent men are said to be implicated. The grand jury is continuing its investigations.

With Impressive Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—With gorgeous and impressive ceremonies the Roman Catholic church, with more than a dozen bishops, hundreds of priests in attendance and in the presence of a throng which crowded the great cathedral of Saint Peter and Paul, the Right Rev. Ignatius Horstmann, bishop-elect of Cleveland, was consecrated to-day.

He Will Favor Cleveland.

TOLLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Frank H. Hurd of this city announces that if he secures a nomination as delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention he will place Grover Cleveland in nomination, and that he saw Cleveland at Ann Arbor, and the ex-president is a candidate.

To Life Imprisonment.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—Susan, Sabol and Todd, three Hungarians, sentenced to death for killing a foreman during the strikers' riot at the Edgar Thompson Steel works two years ago, were notified to-day that their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

ARE ON THE WAR PATH

Serious Riots at Meetings of Laboring Men in Germany.

PEOPLE CRYING FOR FOOD

Butcher and Baker Shops Broken Into and Despoiled of Their Contents—Hundreds Arrested.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The emperor's speech at the banquet yesterday has caused a sensation. At 10 this morning about 5,000 unemployed men met in a public square and passed inflammatory resolutions denouncing the government. They then proceeded to the castle, and had almost reached the gate when the police charged. After a hard fight, in which the rioters were driven back, a hundred were taken prisoners. Sixty or 70 were wounded.

Another riot occurred about 5:30 this afternoon near Brandenburg Gate. About 300 men assembled with the intention of holding a demonstration, but quarreled among themselves instead, and a free fight ensued. They were finally dispersed by the police. The morning meeting, of which the disturbance was the outcome, was held in the suburb of Friedrichan under socialist auspices and was attended by several thousands of unemployed persons. Violent speeches were made. The last speaker called on the crowd to go to Berlin inciting shouted responses of "We will go," and "Kaiser must see us." A procession then formed and marched up to Koenigsstrasse and past the town hall to Schlossplatz square, on which stands the imperial castle. Here the crowd shouted their demands for bread, and their attitude was so threatening the police sent for reinforcements. Being strengthened by the arrival of aid, the police drew their sabres and tried to disperse the mob, but the clamorous people resisted, making use of clubs they carried. Several persons were injured on both sides before the square was cleared. Persons arrested included a number of women.

Emperor William's speech yesterday intensely excited political circles, it being held by some that a dangerous crisis is inevitable. It is reported that when the sectarian education bill in the Prussian diet reaches the oberhaus, Prince Bismarck at the head of the strongest party ever known in Germany, will oppose the government.

During this evening hundreds of unemployed persons carried by storm butchers' and bakers' shops in the Koenpik and Frankfurter quarters of the city, smashing windows and looting shops of their contents. The police made repeated charges and engaged in conflicts until the mob was finally dispersed.

Later—Up to 1 a. m. 100 arrests have been made and many persons wounded, including several policemen. Many clothes, jewelry, grocers and other shops were broken into and ransacked. The mob thronged the streets shouting, "give us something to eat." The usual police holiday has been suspended for a fortnight, a renewal of yesterday's disorders being feared. It is reported that the emperor witnessed the Unter-den-Linden affair from the castle windows. A majority of the persons arrested probably will be liberated, but the leaders will be punished severely. No unusual distress prevails in Berlin except such as results from a lack of work on buildings and cognate trades, which is inevitable in winter, though the distress is intensified by recent strikes.

SPOKANE IS HARD UP.

Trying to Dispose of City Bonds to Chicago Brokers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Mayor Fotheringham of Spokane, Wash., reached Chicago last night with city of Spokane bonds to the value of \$1,200,000, which he desires to sell to Chicago brokers. Mayor Fotheringham's departure from Spokane was made quietly to avoid some interference with the sale of the bonds threatened by a western agent of the Boston bond-buying firm of Blair & Co., who claimed to have some prior right to the purchase of the securities, and hinted he would stop their transfer to Chicago brokers by an injunction. Spokane citizens, who claimed that the issue of the bonds was illegal, are also after the mayor with an injunction. The mayor maintains that the bonds are valid.

Alleged Illegal Election.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Samuel C. Eastman of New Hampshire to-day brought suit to set aside the proceedings of the last annual stockholders' meeting of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. The suit directed against the road, names its directors, and the Santa Fe road and its directors. The petition alleges that a Santa Fe secured by various means 23,007 shares of "Prisco" stock and used it to elect its own directors of the "Prisco" in contravention of the laws of Missouri, which forbid one corporation to control another. It alleges that Eastman was elected a director and was counted out. The petition was that the proceedings be set aside, or if found irregular, that the court take the necessary means to ascertain who were elected directors and to seat Eastman.

Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—A fire, which originated in a Chinese laundry this morning, burned out a three-story building at the corner of Houston and Soledad streets, and several stores adjacent. Among those burned out are the Milburn Wagon company's stores, the Daily Democrat and a number of smaller establishments. Losses aggregate \$200,000.

Budd is Still Champion.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Feb. 25.—In the \$1,000 match between Budd of Des Moines and Marshall of Keithsburg for 100 live birds, Budd killed 35 and Marshall 90. Budd killed 35 straight.

Endorsed By Electricians.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—The National Electric Light association to-day cordially endorsed the plan of holding the world's electrical congress at the Columbian exposition.

IT IS A BADLY MIXED MESS.

Litigation Arising Out of the Alturas-Logan County Affair.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.
BELLEVUE, Idaho, Feb. 25.—In the case of the bondholders vs. Alturas, Logan and Elmore counties brought to recover some \$30,000 accrued interest on Alturas county bonds, and petitioning the court for more equitable adjustment of the indebtedness over these counties, as mentioned in the STANDARD some time ago, it is learned that Logan and Elmore, whose interests are identical, to-day united forces jointly, employed S. B. Kingsbury of Hailey and R. J. Johnson of Boise City to defend their interest throughout the litigation, which may hang in the court for years. From the fact Alturas has continually refused to cooperate with Logan and Elmore in the apportionment of the debt as provided by the existing law, the latter two are virtually fighting Alturas, through whose refusal the case originates. They will seek to invalidate \$40,000 of these bonds, which, it is alleged, represent indebtedness contracted by Alturas from July 30, 1886, to Jan. 25, 1887, contrary to law. The news of this discovery created quite a sensation to-day, and the points from which this conclusion is reached are as follows: Congress passed a law July 30, 1886, legalizing all existing debts at that time of territorial counties; that the same could be bonded, and prohibited such counties from running into debt beyond 4 per cent. of the last assessment. Subsequently, the Idaho territorial legislature passed a law Jan. 25, 1887, authorizing all counties to bond all existing debts. Alturas' indebtedness at the time of the passage of the congressional law, considerably exceeded 4 per cent., and while this same act legalized the entire amount, it also nullified any subsequent contraction and bonded by virtue of the legislative act which is inconsistent with the act of congress.

ALL OUR MONEY.

Trouble Growing Out of Bequests Made by Mrs. Merritt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—When the late Dr. Samuel Merritt of Oakland died, he left a three-million dollar estate to his sister, Mrs. Garcelon. Two nephews threatened to contest the will and Mrs. Garcelon compromised with them for \$500,000. Mrs. Garcelon died and left numerous legacies, amounting to about \$300,000, to relatives in the East. Six-tenths of the remainder was given in trust to the Bowdoin college, Maine, and four-tenths to the Merrill hospital, Oakland. The two nephews have engaged counsel and threaten to prevent payment of these bequests. To-day the trustees of Bowdoin college and representatives of eastern beneficiaries, brought suit in the federal court of this city, alleging the nephews' claims prevented the trustees from paying the bequests and asking the court to enjoin the nephews from getting any claims to the estate.

THAT SALTON LAKE AGAIN.

It is said that it will be larger this year than last.

SALTION, Cal., Feb. 25.—From present indications the Saltion lake will be larger this year than last. Snow in the mountains is much heavier this winter than a year ago, and as the ground is already saturated with water, the immense volume that comes down when the mountain snows melt will nearly all remain on the surface, creating a lake of unexampled extent. Old residents believe about 200 miles of the Southern Pacific track, which lies in the desert below the sea level, will be overflowed.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.

On Trial for Causing the Death of Her Infant Daughter.

BELFAST, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Annie Montague of Coleraine, daughter-in-law of Lord Montague, was tried to-day and found guilty of manslaughter for hanging her 3-year-old daughter up by the hands. The stocking with which the hands were tied unaccountably got around the child's neck, strangling her to death. The trial caused much excitement. The constables excluded the public and guarded the court room. A trial on the charge of cruelty to children was at once begun.

STILL ON THE JUMP.

Excitement at Cripple Creek, One of Colorado's Placer Fields.

DENVER, Feb. 25.—Lot jumping has begun at Cripple Creek, which was staked out by prospectors as placer ground. Yesterday 1,000 men armed with guns went to the creek and began staking it out into town lots and holding their position by force. The jumpers are in stronger force than the prospectors, but the latter are determined to recover their claims, and trouble is imminent.

A CARELESS HUNTSMAN.

He Lets His Gun Fall and Loses His Thumb.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.
BELLEVUE, Idaho, Feb. 25.—Francis Smith, a young telegrapher of this city, accidentally shot his thumb off to-day while hunting for ducks in the Wood River flat just below town. He carelessly allowed his gun to fall, which resulted in the explosion of the cap and the discharge of the load which barely missed his head.

Dismissed the Jury.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 25.—After wrestling for 31 hours, the jury in the De Lamar case this afternoon notified Judge Henderson that it was impossible for them to agree on a verdict, and they were discharged. The case will probably not be pushed further, as the costs are heavy already and depositors express the opinion they have lost enough.

The Krebs Disaster.

MCALLISTER, I. T., Feb. 25.—The expert examination of the recent terrible coal mine disaster at Krebs, has resulted in finding that the calamity was caused by a disobedience of orders by the entry men who began firing shots before half the miners had left the mine.

Mexican Revolutionists.

EL PASO, Feb. 25.—Two troops of Mexican cavalry arrived at Juarez, Mexico, to-day, with 57 revolutionary prisoners from Ascension. They will be tried here. A brother of the judge of the state supreme court is among the prisoners.

TO SAVE THEIR SOULS

Mrs. Montague's Reason for Terribly Abusing Her Children.

A WOMAN'S HEART OF STONE

Shocking Tales of Torture Told Before the Court—The Cause of Her Infant Daughter's Death.

BELFAST, Feb. 25.—The hearing of Mrs. Montague, charged with being responsible for the death of her 3-year-old daughter, began to-day. Great excitement prevailed. Extra constables were summoned to preserve order. Miss Dozell, a governess, testified that for some misbehavior she placed the child in a dark room and afterwards informed Mrs. Montague. The latter went to the room, tied the girl's arms behind her with a stocking, then tied her up with a cord to a ring in the wall. At the expiration of four hours, when Mrs. Montague went to the room to release the child, she found that the stocking in some unaccountable manner had slipped up around the neck and the child was strangled.

After hearing further evidence to prove that Mrs. Montague was guilty of manslaughter, she was held in £700 bail to await trial on that charge.

The hearing of the second court, charging cruelty to children, was proceeded with. Miss Wallace, former governess in the Montague household, testified that Walter Montague, the 4-year-old son, the defendant on one occasion tied to a tree all day. Other times she heard Mrs. Montague beat him badly. Mrs. James, a nurse, testified that she had seen 5-year-old Gilbert Montague with marks of a cord around his elbows and pieces of flesh out of his toes. He and the other children were frequently locked in a dark room. Mrs. Montague told her this was her way of punishing. She did it to save the children's souls; she did not mind the bodies. Mrs. James deposed she once saw the accused woman dragging Austin, another boy, along the corridor by the feet, his head trailing on the floor.

A housemaid named Campbell deposed that she saw Gilbert Montague stripped naked and beaten with a scourge until his whole body was lacerated, then thrust into a dark closet, where he lay moaning all night. Mrs. Montague was committed to trial on this charge also.

CANADA AND UNCLE SAM.

Establishment of the Alaskan Boundary Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—One of the questions settled at the recent conference between the Canadian commissioners and Secretary Blaine was in regard to the establishment of a boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. Preliminary surveys have already been made by the United States coast survey, but hitherto no joint action has been had. The decision reached at the conference was for joint or international prosecution of the work. An agreement was also reached for a more definite marking of the water boundaries in front of and adjacent to the city of Eastport, Me. An international commission is to be appointed to consider and report regulations which may be adopted by the United States and Canada for the prevention of destructive methods of fishing and the pollution of streams and establishing uniform close seasons and other means of preservation and increase of fish. An amicable understanding was also reached for reciprocity of services in cases of wreck and salvage on lakes.

WHAT VILLARD SAID.

Edison Not to Be Frozen Out of the New Electric Company.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 25.—Henry Villard in an interview to-day said there is nothing in the rumored consolidation of his lines and the Baltimore & Ohio, and also there is nothing in the report that Edison will be frozen out of the new consolidated electric light company. "He only owns one-fifth of the stock now and with this interest he is hardly in it, so cannot be frozen out," said Mr. Villard. He added that when the consolidation of the electric light companies is completed, he would retire from the presidency of the Edison company. Regarding the proposed electric railway between the Chicago and Milwaukee, he said that in due time the proper announcements would be made regarding it.

NOBLE'S RULING.

Timber Can be Cut From Some of Land of the Northern Pacific.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.
HELENA, Feb. 25.—Secretary Noble has sent a ruling to a firm of land lawyers in this city to the effect that no applications to cut timber from unsurveyed lands of the Northern Pacific will be granted. This covers about one-half of the applications made.

Rockefeller's Gift.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The University of Chicago to-day had another gift of a million dollars added to its endowment. A letter was received by the trustees from Rockefeller, tendering that sum in 5 per cent. gold bonds, to be handed over to the trustees, with accrued interest, March 1. The giver reserves the right of designated expenses to which it shall be applied. The letter concludes: "I make this gift as a special thanks offering to the Almighty God for returning health."

Said to Be Horse Thieves.

BUSINESS, Ill., Feb. 25.—Last night two men named Gibbons and Walters were arrested here by a deputy sheriff from Sprague, Wash., who accuses them of stealing 90 head of horses in Washington and selling them here. They were bound over for 10 days.

Business at a Standstill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The street car strike situation is without change. The company continues to make an effort to run the cars and fails on account of the refusal of the city authorities to give police protection. The business of the city is paralyzed.